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E. Muybridge


## Animal Locomotion

An Electro-Photographic Investigation of Consecutive P lases of Animal Movements By Eadweard Muybridge

Published under the Auspices of the University of Pennsylvania

## Prospectus <br> and

## Catalogue of Plates

The Plates Printed by the Photo-Gravure Company of New York

Philadelphia, 1887
Printed by J. B. Lippincott Company


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## ANIMAL LOCOMOTION

AN ELECTRO-PHOTOGRAPHIC INVESTIGATION OF CONSECUTIVE PHASES OF ANIMAL MOVEMENTS

## BY <br> EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNIVERSTTY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PROSPECTUS<br>AND<br>Catalogue of PLates

THE PLATES PRINTED BY THE PHOTO-GRAVURE OOMPANY OF NEW YORK

## PHILADELPEIA <br> 1887

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## ANIMAL LOCOMOTION.

## PROSPECTUS.

In 1878 the author of the present work published a few Photographs under the title of "The Horse in Motion;" these were the results of some experiments in California with automatic eleetro-photographic apparatus, devised by him for the purpose of demonstrating the successive phases of Animal Locomotion. This subject had engaged his attention since 1872, when the first lateral photograph of a horse trotting at full speed was made by him.

The experiments were continued in 1879. Upon their termination the author became convinced that a comprehensive and systematie investigation with improved meehanical appliances, and newly-discovered ehemieal manipulations, would demonstrate many novel facts, not only interesting to the casual observer, but of indisputable ralue to the artist and to the scientist. This investigation demanded of necessity so large an outlay of money, and the subsequent publication in its present generous form assumed such imposing proportions, that all publishers not unnaturally shrank from entering the unexplored field.

In this emergency The University of Pennsylvania took the prosecution of the investigation under its auspices, and its liberal assistance has enabled the author to eomplete his work, which he hereby announces as ready for publication.

The work will be published exclusively by subscription, at the price of One Hundred Dollars for each Copy.

One Hundred Plates of illustrations will constitute a Copy of the work.

These one hundred Plates, the subscriber is entitled to select from those enumerated in the subjoined Catalogue. It is believed the description given therein of each movement will be found sufficient to enable this selection to be made with intclligent discrimination.

The 781 Plates described in the Catalogue comprisc more than 20,000 figures of men, women, and children, animals and birds, all actively engaged in walking, galloping, flying, working, playing, fighting, dancing, or other actions incidental to every-day life, which illustrate motion and the play of muscles.

The figures illustrating the various movements are reproduced from the original negatives by the photo-gelatine process of printing, without any attempt having been made to improve their pictorial effect, either in outline or detail or to conccal their imperfections.

In the Title of the work, the term "Locomotion" is stretched to its broadest capacity.

The Plates, without margin, vary in dimensions from 12 inches high by 9 inches wide, to 6 inches high by 18 inches wide.

The average area of the Plates is 108 square inches, or about 660 square centimetres; they are printed on linen steel-plate paper, of size 19 by 24 inches, and weight 100 pounds to the ream.

Subscribers desiring a greater number of Plates than the one bundred for which they subscribe, will be entitled to obtain such additions, and at the same proportionate rate of payment; provided they make the selection at the same time that they select the Plates for their Subscription Copy.

Subscribers for two or more Copies have the right of an independent selection of Plates for each Copy.

Subscribers for six Copies of the work,-that is, for 600 Plates,-each Plate being of a different serial number, will be entitled to the remaining 181 Plates without additional payment. They will thus have an impression of each one of the 781 Plates.
Each Copy of the work will be enclosed in a Portfolio.
The entire collection of 781 Plates will be enclosed in 8 Portfolios.

Upon receipt of the accompanying blank, duly filled with the necessary instructions, and remittanoo twenty dollaris, on account of eaeh Copy subscribed for, the work will be forwarded free of exprcss charges to any part of the United States; the remaindor of the subscription to be paid upon delivery.

Subscribers in foreign countries should, preferably, designate an agent in the United States to act in their behalf; or, they will be corresponded with, direct.

All remittances and correspondence to be addressed to

## EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE,

University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, U.S.A.

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## STUDIO, APPARATUS, AND METHOD OF WORKING.

In the diagram, B is the Lateral baekground ; consisting of a shed 37 metres, or about 120 feet, long, the front of which is open, and divided by vertieal and horizontal threads into spaces 5 centimetres, or about 2 inches, square, and by broader threads into larger spaces 50 centimetres, or about $19 \frac{3}{4}$ inches, square.

At C and C, 37 metres, or about 120 feet, apart are " fixed" backgrounds, with vertical threads 5 centimetres, or about 2 inches, from their centres, with broader threads 30 centimetres, or about 12 inches, from their centres.

For some investigations, readily distinguishable in the plates, "portable" backgrounds are used, consisting of frames 3 metres wide by 4 metres high,-about 10 feet by 13 feet 4 inches,-over some of which black cloth and over others white cloth is stretched, all being divided by vertical and horizontal lines into square spaces of the same description as those of the lateral background.

These portable backgrounds are used when photographing birds and horses, and also wild animals when possible to do so.
L. A lateral battery of 24 automatic electro-photographic cameras, arranged parallel with the line of progressive motion, and usually placed therefrom about 15 metres or 49 feet.

Slow movements are usually photographed with lenses of 3 inches diameter and 15 inebes equivalent focus; the centres of the lenses being 15 centimetres, or about 6 inches, apart.

Rapid movements are photographed with a portable battery of cameras and smaller lenses.

The centre, between lenses 6 and 7 , is opposite the centre of the track $T$.

For illustrations comprising both "Laterals" and "Foreshortenings," cameras 1 to 12 only are used.

When "Laterals" alone are required, cameras 13 to 24 are connected with the system and used in their regular sequence.
R. A portable battery of 12 antomatic electro-photographic cameras, the lenses of which are $1_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}}$ inches diameter and 5 inches equivalent focus; the lenses are arranged $7 \frac{1}{2}$ centimetres, or about 3 inches, from their centres. When the battery is used vertically, lens 6 is usually on the same horizontal plane as the lenses of the lateral battery.

In the diagram this battery is arranged vertically for a series of "Rear Foreshortenings"; the points of view being at an angle of $90^{\circ}$ from the lateral battery.
F. A battery of 12 automatic electro-photographic cameras, similar to that placed at $R$, arranged horizontally for a series of "Front Foresbortenings" ; the points of view averaging an angle of $60^{\circ}$ from the lateral battery.
O. The position of the operator; the electric batteries; the chronograph for recording the intervals of time between each successive exposure; the motor for completing the successive electric circuits, and other apparatus connected with the investigation.

T T. The track parallel with the lateral battery and covered with corrugated rubber flooring.
M. The model, approaching the point number " 1 " on the track where the series of photographic illustrations will commence.

An estimate having been made of the interval of time which will be required, between each photographic exposure, to illustrate the complete movement, or that portion of the complete movement desired, the apparatus is ad-
justed to complete a succession of electric circuits at each required interval of time, and the motor is set in operation. When the series is to illustrate progressive motion; upon the arrival of the model at the point marked " 1 " on the track, the operator, by pressing a button, completes an electric circuit, whieh immediately throws into gearing a portion of the apparatus bitherto at rest. By means of suitably-arranged connections, an electric current is transmitted to each of the 3 cameras marked " 1 " in the various batteries, and an exposure is simultaneously made on each of the photographic plates, respectively, contained therein. At the end of the predetermined interval of time, a similar current is transmitted to eaeh of the cameras marked " 2 ," and another exposure made on each of the 3 next plates, and so forth until each series of exposures in eaeh of the three batteries is completed. Assuming the operator to have exercised good judgment in regulating the speed of the apparatus, and in making the first eleetric contact at the proper time, and that the figures 1 to 12 represent the distance traversed by the model in executing the movement desired, the first three photographic exposures-tbat is, one exposure in each bat-tery-will have been synchronously made when the model was passing the position marked " 1 " on the track T ; the second three exposures will have been made when the model was passing the position marked " 2 ," and so on until twelve successive exposures were simultaneously made in each of the three batteries. This perfect uniformity of time, speed, and distance, however, was not always obtained.

## ANALYSIS OF THE PLATES.

Of the broader horizontal lines seen in the plates, the second from the ground is excepting in special instances
easily recognized) on the same horizontal plane as the lenses of the lateral battery of cameras hereafter described.

The numbers on the background of the lateral illustrations are 15 centimetres, or about 6 inches, apart from each of their centres.

The plan adopted to facilitate analysis of the various movements may be exemplified by a reference to plate 14.

The model " 8 " is walking towards the right, the quantity of movement illustrated is two steps, or one stride. Twelve successive phases of that movement were photographed synchronously from each of the three points of view, $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{R}$, and $\mathbf{F}$ in the diagram. The interval of time between each of the twelve phases was about one-cighth of a second, or according to the chronograph one hundred and twenty one-thousandth parts of a sccond ( $0.120^{\prime \prime}$ ), the complete movement having been accomplished in about one and a half seconds.

The number of figures on the plate is 36 , arranged thus:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

Laterals.

Rear Foreshortenings from peints of view on the game vertical line, at an angle of $90^{\circ}$ from the Laterals.

Front Foreshortenings from points of view on the same horizental plane, at angles averaging $60^{\circ}$ frem the Laterals.

A similar method of arrangement prevails in all those plates which illustrate a movement, as seen simultaneously from each of three points of view.

When the illustrations are, respectively, from one or two points of view only, a system of arrangement is adopted
which is considered the most convenient for their especial comparative examination.

The successive phases of movement are usually arranged in the plates to conform with the direction of the first phase illustrated.

If, for example, the motion of the first phase is towards the right, the arrangement of each suceceding phase is thus: $\Rightarrow 123$, etc. If, bowever, the motion of the first phase is towards the left, the arrangement of the successive phases is thus: etc., $321 . \leftarrow$

When two or more distinct serics of illustrations are included in one plate, each separate series is distinguished by the letters A, B, C, etc.

Each series, of the plates numbered 520 to 528 , inclusive, illustrates a single phase of motion, photographed synchronously from each of six points of view.

In some instances it will be found that the number of phases of motion from each of the respective points of view do not correspond, some being omitted. This arises from the loss of negatives during manipulation. The subject being, perbaps, one of interest or importanee, and impossible to duplicate, it has been included in the work notwithstanding the defieiency.

Serial numbers connected with a brace indicate that one and the same series of phases is illustrated in two plates, the laterals being in one plate, and the foreshortenings in another.

Although, as before stated, the broadest interpretation bas been given in this investigation to the word Locomotion, it is not assumed that a response to every possible inquiry in this inexbiaustible subject will be found in this work.

## MODELS.

A few particulars in reference to some of the human models, will assist subscribers in the selection of their plates.

The greater number of those engaged in walking, running, jumping, and other athletic games are students or graduates of The University of Pennsylvania,-young men aged from eighteen to twenty-four,-each one of whom has a well-earned record in the particular feat selected for illustration.

The mechanies are experts in their particular trades, and the laborers are aceustomed to the work in which they are represented as being engaged.

Unless otherwise deseribed the arms of the models in the progressive movements are in a position naturally consistent with the movement.
Eaeh model is distinguished by a number, and may be recognized by that number throughout the work. The male models are numbered with bold-faced type, thus: " 45 ," and the females with light-faced type, thus: " 8 ."

The models 52, 64, 65, and 66 are teachers in their respective professions; 60 is a well-drilled member of the State Militia; 51, a well-known instrnctor in art; 95, an ex-athlete, aged about sixty; 22, a mulatto and professional pugilist; 27, 28, and 29, boys aged thirteen to fifteen; 42 and 49, public acrobats; $17,19,21 ; 74$ to 91 , inclusive; 92 and 94 were patients of the University and Philadelpbia Hospitals, selected to illustrate abnormal locomotion.

The female models were chosen from all classes of society.
Number 1 , is a widow, aged thirty-five, somewhat slender and above the medium height; 3 , is married, and heavily built ; 4 to 13 , inclusive, 15 and 19, are unmarried, of ages varying from seventeen to twenty-four; of these, 11 is
slender; the others of medium height and build; 14, 16, and 93 , are married; 20 , is unmarricd, and weighs three hundred and forty pounds.

The endeavor has been in all instances to select models who fairly illustrate how-in a more or less graceful or perfect manner-the movements appertaining to every-day life are performed.

In the column headed "Costume," the state of the model with regard to apparel is represented by
N. Nude. When any one figure is nude, the entire serics is so classified.
S. N. Semi-Nude. The model so designated is usually clotbed with a light or transparent drapery from the waist to the lrnees, or to the ground: in some illustrations of the toilet it also includes more or less underclothing.
P. C. Pelvis Cloth. A strip of cloth surrounds the lower part of the abdomen.
T. D. Transparent Drapery. The model is attired in a flowing garment of diaphanous texture, which permits the action of the limbs to be seen, and the conformation of the folds of the drapery thereto.
D. Draped. Fully clothed.
B. F. Bare Feet. The costume of peasant girls with the legs below the lances, and the fect bare.

## ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

The wild animals and birds were photographed in the gardens of the Zoollogical Society, of Philadelphia, by the courtesy of its Trustces and Superintendent.

Ncarly all the horses and other domesticated animals were photographed at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, and arc good representatives of their various classes and movements.

## ANGLES OF VIEW.

In the classification of the illustrations into "Laterals" and "Foreshortenings," the term Lateral applies-with a few exceptions-to those figures photographed with the lateral battery of cameras, as described in the diagran. And the term "Foreshortenings" is applied to all the figures made from points of view at varying angles from the lateral battery, regardless of the actual position of the model.

The points of view, deseribed as being in their relation to the laterals at the respective angles of 90 and 60 degrees, are strictly speaking not always so, but as close thereto as careful measurement and circumstances permitted. All stated angles of view, as applied to wild animals and birds, are simply approximate.

The terms "Front" or "Rear," as applied to the Foreshortenings, usually refers to the position of the model when the first exposure is made in the respective batteries. In the execution of some movements, the model turns completely around before the series of photographs is finished; the latter phases of motion may therefore be included in the column of "Front" views when they are actually "Rear" views. The character of the movement will of itself explain the relative successive positions of the model, and the illustrations afford ample means of determining the angular relationship to all points of view.

## MOVEMENTS AND TIME.

In the column devoted to "The quantity of movement," a completed action or a round movement is designated by the number " 1 ." A "round movement" means a movement which, being completed, restores the body and limbs to the approximately relative position they occupied at its
commencement. For a horse trotting, or for a man walking, for example, it means the exeeution of two steps; for a horse jumping a hurdle, or for a man who, when batting, strikes a base-ball, it means the execution of the main objeet of the partieular investigation.

The word approximate is used, because it rarely happens that the exeeution of regular movements by the most carefully-trained man or animal restores the body and limbs to precisely the same original relative position. When a movement is susceptible of being divided into two parts, of which the second part, with a change of the limbs, is virtually a repetition of the first part; it is not always considered necessary to inelude the round movement in the illustrations; but in order that the relationslip which each one-half of the movement holds to the other half may be understood, five-eighths or three fourths (designated in the eolumn 5-8 or 3-4) of a round movement is nsually illustrated. The quantity of movement given in the column is frequently only approximate to the exact quantity.

In the appropriate column, the interval of time between eaeh successive exposure is stated in one-thousandth parts of a second, as recorded by a ehronograph with a tuningfork making 100 single vibrations in a second.

The duration of each interval of time between each suecessive exposure bas been carefully examined, and when, from any obscurity in the pen-markings, or from other eauses, the exact intervals of time could not be positively aseertained, an average interval of time bas been computed, and attention called thereto in the column of referenee notes.
It may be stated, as a matter of some interest, that from carefully-executed experiments it was proved at the University Studio that the most rapid exposures were made in periods of time varying from the one two-thousandth to the one five-thousandth of a second. With such exposures
details of blaek and of white drapery were obtained. Tho use, however, of such very brief exposures was deemed inadvisable, and for the illustrations of the movements of large animals was in practice wholly needless.

For photographs of horses at full speed an exposure of the one six-hundredth or of the one eight-bundredth of a second will usually obtain the necessary sharpness of outline and all essential details.

For slow movements an exposure of the one one-hundredth or of the one two-hundredth of a second will give all desirable results.

## REFERENCE NOTES.

1. The interval of time between each phase is an average of the intervals of time between all the phases, or an approximation thereto.
2. No record of intervals of time between phases.
3. Isolated phases, photographed synehronously from the varions points of view.
4. Sueeessive phases, photographed at irregular intervals of time synchronously from the varions points of view.
5. The model has a rod attaehed to the hips to aid the measurement of their oscillations.

In all illustrations of this number the lenses of the lateral battery are on the same horizontal plane as the platform on which the model is walking, or, if aseending or descending, about midway between the two planes of height on which the feet are placed. The backgrounds are those described as "Portable."
6. The lenses of the lateral battery are on the same horizontal plane as the platform on whieh the model is walking. The backgrounds are those described as "Portable."
7. Isolated phases of motion from a single point of view.
8. A combination of 2 serials, with the same average interval of time between each sueeessive phase.
9. One phase of this series is substituted by a corresponding phase from another series.
10. A combination of 2 serials.
11. Foreshortenings incomplete.
12. Foreshortenings irregular.
13. A double interval of time oeeurs between phases 2 and 3.
14. A double interval of time oceurs between plases 3 and 4.
15. A double interval of time between phases 4 and 5 .
16. A double interval of time between phases 5 and 6 .
17. A double interval of time between phases 7 and 8 .
18. A double interval of time between phases 8 and 9 .
19. A double interval of time between phases 10 and 11.
20. A double interval of time, respectively, between phases 4 and 5; 9 and 10 .
21. A double interval of time, respectively, between phases 5 and 6; 7 and 8.
22. A double interval of time, respectively, between phases 5 and 6; 9 and 10.
23. Five of the regular intervals of time between phases 6 and 7.
24. Five of the regular intervals of time between phases 5 and 6.

## RETROSPECTIVE.

In conclusion, it may not be irrelevant for the author to remark that a number of his early experimental photographs of animal movements, and his original Title, "The Horse in Motion," were eopied, and published a few years ago, in a book which is referred to in the following para-
graph, reprinted from Nature (London), June 29, 1882. After the full Title of the book is quoted, the reviewer says, "The above is the somewhat long title of a large and important work issuing from the well-known Cambridge (U. S.) University Press.
"Long as is the title, the name of the principal contributor to the volume is left unrecorded there; though, indeed, even a cursory glance over its contents shows how much indebted is the whole question of the mode of motion in the horse to the elaborate series of investigations of Mr. Muybridge."
E. M.

University of Pennsylvania,
Januar'y, 1887.

# Animal Locomotion 

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